

CAPTIVES OF PIRATE BLACKS.

SUFFERINGS OF 7 SPANIARDS SHIPWRECKED ON BAHAMAS.

Crew of the Brig Anton Brought to New York by Steamship Alene—Captain Stayed at Inagua to Press Claims for Looking by Wreckers—Men Starving.

The steamship Alene of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived from the West Indies last night, had on board seven Spanish sailors picked up at Inagua in the Bahamas on March 13. They were the crew of the Spanish brig Anton, shipwrecked on the coast of Mariguano on Feb. 19, and plundered by the black natives of the island.

After being held captive for sixteen days the Spaniards got to Inagua by canoe, and remained there until the Alene took them aboard. The captain of the brig remained behind to press claims for the loss of his vessel against the British colonial authorities of the islands.

According to the officers of the Alene, the Spaniards were nearly starved when taken aboard. None of them could talk English, but they could eat, and before reaching New York they made away with nearly all the extra provisions on board.

According to the story of Louis Sole, the chief mate of the Anton, she was bound from Manzanillo for Barcelona with a cargo of mahogany. When off the coast of Mariguano on the afternoon of Feb. 19 she was caught in a strong northerly gale, and in spite of all efforts to save her, she was wrecked on the coast of Mariguano. The captain and the chief mate still survive, but the other five men were killed. The captain and the chief mate were taken to Inagua by a canoe, and the other five men were taken to Inagua by a canoe.

On account of a heavy sea and darkness, the mate and his men did not attempt to reach the brig until morning. When they finally did reach her they found a queer crew in possession. A piratical band of wreckers had boarded her during the night and kept her crew in the stocks. The mate and his men were taken to Inagua by a canoe, and the other five men were taken to Inagua by a canoe.

The natives took the Spaniards ashore when they had completed their work of plunder. Each man was bound securely and kept closely guarded on the rocks of a little village near the shore. In the meantime the wreckers kept busy carrying off their booty from the brig, which was fast pounding to pieces on the rocks. The mate and his men were taken to Inagua by a canoe, and the other five men were taken to Inagua by a canoe.

For some time food was refused the sailors until they were so famished that they offered their own clothing for provisions. Even at that they were allowed scant rations. The blacks held their captives for sixteen days, when they offered to release them on the condition that the Spaniards should sign a paper agreeing not to press any claim against them as pirates. The paper was signed and on March 5 the captives and their captors were released. A canoe was given to them with which to return to civilization. They labored for nearly two days against rough seas, and finally, almost exhausted from the exertion and lack of food, reached the island of Inagua. There they found friends who gave them comfortable quarters until the Alene arrived.

The men will be turned over to-day to the Spanish Consul, who will arrange for their return to Spain.

SURE HE SAW STAH SHOOT.

Policeman Meyer Blames Cross-Examiner and Judge for Wobbling Testimony.

Policeman David Meyer of the Delancy street station, the weakening of whose testimony against Harry Stahl on the charge of murdering Richard Fitzpatrick resulted in an acquittal and aroused the Justice McMahony and the District Attorney, was on trial at Police Headquarters yesterday. In the preliminary hearing before Magistrate Pool, Meyer was positive that he saw Stahl shoot, but later under cross-examination in General Sessions he said he might be mistaken. He is now under charges before the Police Commissioner of perjury in his first testimony of conduct unfitting him to be a policeman.

His counsel, Frederick B. House, argued that Meyer had been confused by the cross-examination, and that he was not a mind that he saw Stahl shoot and had said there was a doubt in his mind immediately after Justice McMahon, objecting to the question of whether Meyer saw Stahl shoot, said: "Is there a possibility that you might be mistaken?" said "There is a possibility of anything," House said that Meyer had intended merely to follow the instructions of the justice as he understood them.

The whole trouble, according to the lawyer, was that Meyer was not strong enough mentally to stand up under a hard cross-examination. The policeman took his stand and substantiated this contention. He swore that he never changed his mind that he saw Stahl shoot and was still certain that he did. Third Deputy Commissioner Lindsey reserved his decision.

THE NINE'S 26 PAGE BILL.

Sent to the Mayor for Approval Before It Goes to Albany.

Austen G. Fox, chairman of the Committee of Nine, sent yesterday to the Mayor a copy of the bill which the committee has prepared and will send to Albany. Before the bill is introduced the committee desires that it shall have the approval of the Mayor.

The draft of the bill occupied twenty-six typewritten pages, and the Mayor was unable to pass upon it yesterday. The bill provides for the carrying out of the recommendations of the committee. These were described in THE SUN of last Monday.

De Boyer Goes Free.

Hunter De Boyer, who was rearrested after a Magistrate had dismissed the larceny charges brought against him by Miss Clara Bastien, the young woman with prima donna aspirations, was finally discharged from police custody in the Tombs police court yesterday. Advice arrived from Buffalo that De Boyer was waiting for a connection with an unpaid bond bill at the Iroquois Hotel. His counsel, George B. House, promised to have his client there by next Thursday.

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LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Persons with a knowledge of electrical appliances who visit the offices of up to date physicians are not a little surprised to see them equipped with large marine searchlights.

"This is the result of a new discovery," said a physician yesterday. "I use the X-ray patients were formerly the victims of severe superficial burns, and a great outcry was heard as the result. We have learned since that by exposing the skin after treatment to the parallel rays of the ordinary marine searchlight the effect of the Roentgen rays on the cuticle is completely neutralized."

As the searchlight rays do not penetrate the skin, the effect of the X-ray on the tissue beneath is not diminished.

The most westerly blocks of Twenty-fourth street are a terror to persons on the way to the Pennsylvania Railroad station. The most skillful cabbies cannot keep out of the deep ruts with which the street is crisscrossed. There are holes two or three feet deep at short intervals, and their presence makes the ride more of a burden than ever from the fact that Twenty-third street is not available to traffic on these blocks. A ride to the ferry is a journey fearful to contemplate in these days.

A young fellow, evidently from the country, went into a little place in Fourth avenue, announced in a striking way as "Peter Cooper's Homestead," and said:

"I want to see Peter Cooper on business; is he about?"

"When assured that Peter Cooper died years ago he seemed greatly surprised and disappointed. It was not until he was assured that there was no one who, as he put it, took Mr. Cooper's place that he reluctantly went his way."

The actors appearing at the Murray Hill Theatre frequently forget that they are on the East Side and for that reason treat the audience with a sometimes interpreted as humor by many of the listeners. The other night an actress in the rôle of a Countess said in dramatic tones:

"The doctor just left here with two guineas."

She intended to add that the guineas were in his pocket, but the burst of laughter from the audience made the close of her statement unintelligible. She looked about her in surprise, but finally attributing the laugh to one of those vagaries of an audience that no player can understand, saved the situation from an exceedingly undramatic ending.

"I'm afraid the Russo-Japanese War will result in a great security of Japanese service in this country," said a comrade said an employment agent. "The war is thinning out the male population of Japan in such a way that the men who would emigrate to America to better themselves find as many openings as I can find. I'm sorry, because the Japanese servants on my place have never given me the least trouble. In the twenty years that I have done business I've never received a complaint from Japan, and I have never had a complaint."

Three small boys were arrested recently for robbing a 25 cent gas meter. The youngest of the trio, an urchin of 7, promptly turned State's evidence.

"Do two urchins dust me up," he sobbed, "an' I snaked de meter."

"You was just \$2.25 in de meter. I give it all to dem."

"How much did they give you back?"

"A cent."

"And what did you do with that?"

"I put it on de election place in S-Sunday school," was the fearful reply.

The "gold eye," recognized throughout the country as an ailment peculiar to dentists, is increasing. It is a form of eye strain incidental to the work of constantly plugging the ears, just as if they were fine particles of gold. After a year or two of such work dentists are obliged to wear glasses.

The Manhattan cops' grievance committee met in the back room of an uptown police station. Said the chairman:

"It's an ill wind that gathers no moss. Here they send them coppers over here from the rural districts of Brooklyn and Staten Island and give 'em swell jobs ridin' up and down the subway and elevated trains, and just as if they were accustomed to doin' police duty in a real city. We give up our beds in the station houses to them, and if we get any sleep at all, we get it on a chair in the back room."

"When we went over to Brooklyn in '96 they told us that they were the soft side of a car seat, with a handful of spikes for a pillow. You can bank on it the Brooklyn cops 'll be sorry when they're called off strike duty."

"There's one thing about your New York conductors," said a Baltimorean, "they're not snobbish. You can depend upon them being rude to the rich and poor, the well dressed and the shabby, alike. To a stranger in your city there is something positively funny in the way the most ignorant of his class will boss around the refined, well dressed women with whom he has to come in contact."

"A day or two ago, while in a Broadway car, I noticed a stately looking woman gesture to the conductor to stop at the next corner. She looked to the door and as the car went, beyond the street she thought he had failed to ring, so she said very politely:

"I want to get off here."

"Well," snarled the conductor as the car slowed up, "I ain't a holdin' yer."

There is good comradeship among the boot-blacks on the ferryboats. A man noticed the other day that one of the boys rang up 20 cents on the indicator of a box belonging to another of the shiners. They are expected by the man who employs them and has become weary of their conduct. When their receipts are shy, unless the weather is stormy, he takes it that the boys have been loafing. The boy who was said to be loafing had stolen a few hours' sleep while the other boy hustled for both.

While half the world made a three days' feast of Dr. Oser's remarks, a good many Jewish old men seem to have taken them very much to heart. Two men stood near a vacant seat in an elevated car. One had gray hair and a snowy mustache; the other's hair was all brown.

The gray haired man asked the brown haired man, "The gray haired man shook his head, with a courteous wave of the hand toward the seat."

"I like to sit 'em young enough to stand up yet, in spite of Dr. Oser," he said.

The yearning of the great army of "turned roomers" for "home cooking" is a fact which the restaurants seem to overlook. Whenever an eating establishment has been opened the proprietor of which made a specialty of good substantial food, at a reasonable price, prosperity has followed, but so far as it has followed that the greed of the proprietor has often resulted in a deterioration in the quality of his wares. There is a rumormongering in making a specialty of real corn muffins, home made and ready at 9 o'clock every morning. Owing to the great demand, it is said, they are usually sold out in half an hour.

Boss barbers often shave with a lighter touch than any of the workmen. According to the latter, the boss does not have to work so hard and so do not get wrist weary. For the same reason their razors do not get "sour" and dull. But the boss is never as generous with the razor as the barber. The barber's work is to make the boss pay the bills and the remembrance of what the stiff costs acts as a brake on the arm that should do the sprinkling.

PEACE ERA IS COMING FAST.

SO OSCAR S. STRAUS TELLS A COOPER UNION MEETING.

The Cry "To Arms!" Soon to Be Superseded by the Shout "To the Hague!"—The Rev. Dr. Slicer Would Like to See the Grand Dukes' Heads Knocked Together.

Oscar S. Straus, American member of the Hague tribunal, was the principal speaker last evening at the joint meeting held at Cooper Union by the People's Institute and the New York State Conference of Religion in the interest of international peace.

He described the work of the tribunal and said that if any one at the close of the Franco-Prussian War had declared a belief that within a century so many nations would join for the peaceful settlement of international differences he would have been characterized as a frenzied prophet.

"Yet we have seen it in our lives," the speaker went on. "Think of it! That twenty-six nations could come together and agree on anything. The Hague treaty is the Magna Charta of international law. It is a voluntary act, and that makes it the more effective, because it is supported by national honor—by the conscience of the civilized world."

"The tribunal does not claim that war will absolutely cease, but it does claim confidently that the causes that lead to war will be immeasurably lessened."

Mr. Straus said that it was much to be regretted that the recent arbitration treaties were killed in the Senate, because the United States has been in the lead for 100 years in the advancement of arbitration to settle international difficulties. In the last campaign, he said, it was feared that Roosevelt would bring on a war if elected, yet a short time after he was chosen Chief Magistrate of the nation the Senate threw down the treaties he had made, fearing to put too much power in his hands to make peace.

"Yet in some ways I do not regret the defeat of these treaties," the speaker said. "For the questions that might have been settled under them had been whittled down to a dangerous point, entirely outside of the broad spirit of the Hague agreement. The Hague treaty was never framed for such narrow purposes as that. It stands for the arbitration of all difficulties between nations, without exception."

"It is not generally known how broad and important an instrument it is. I regard it as the triumph of the nineteenth century that the nations could come together at its end and make a treaty like that. The tribunal has already rendered its verdict rapidly than the Supreme Court of the United States in the first five years of its existence."

In describing the advantages of arbitration Mr. Straus said that war does not settle anything permanently, but merely whittles it down to a point where it is no longer worth fighting. On the other hand, arbitration settles differences for all time, because it settles them on the basis of right and equity, and not on the basis of force or the thirst for vengeance, but a spirit of amity between nations. In his opinion the reason why the sympathies of the United States have been drawn to Russia in her struggle with Russia is because the fact was universally recognized that Japan was not fighting for Japan, but for civilization.

In conclusion Mr. Straus predicted that in the future instead of the barbaric cry "To arms!" we shall hear oftener and oftener the cry "To the Hague!" Edwin D. Mead of Boston, vice-president of the American Peace Society, scored religion for the part it has taken in encouraging war.

"If there has been an infamous war that the bishops and priests and deacons have not been willing to condemn," he said. "I have heard of it. In this matter of war and peace I don't know of anything the Church has done except to condemn it. It is a scandal. The Boer war was infamous, yet there was scarcely a Bishop of the English Church who was willing to hags it."

The Rev. Dr. Slicer said he regarded war as criminal, foolish and wasteful. "If I had been going to call that Hague conference, as the czar did," he said, "I would have said 'To the Hague! To the Hague!' close enough to each other to knock them together before I started in."

To Save the Bass in Morris Canal. PATERSON, N. J., March 17.—In anticipation of the action of the State Fish and Game Commission has issued orders to game wardens in Passaic, Warren and Morris counties to make preparations for the closing of the canal for the purpose of catching black bass and other desirable fish. These will be used in other waters for stocking purposes. Over 200 bass were taken from the canal at Washington to-day in pursuance of the order.

ALDERMEN PROMISE A HEARING

If the Connecting Railroad Co. Really Wants One—Lawyer Kellogg Says So.

The order to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued to compel the Board of Aldermen to act upon the petition of the New York Connecting Railroad Company for a franchise to build and operate lines by way of the Blackwell's Island bridge to connect the Long Island, Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads was returnable before Supreme Court Justice Dickey in Brooklyn yesterday. The order was obtained by Walter B. Brown, secretary of the Brooklyn Transportation Reform League. Lawyer L. Lafin Kellogg represented sixty-one Aldermen as private counsel, while C. S. Keyes represented the league.

Lawyer Keyes told Justice Dickey that the application had been presented to the Board of Aldermen in June last, after the Rapid Transit Corporation had acted favorably upon it. The Aldermen, he said, had refused to commit, where it had remained ever since, and the object of the petitioner was to have the Board of Aldermen act one way or the other.

In reply Mr. Kellogg said that the railroad company had not made any move to build the line, and that the Board of Aldermen had no right to sign the application. He said that the company had no right to build the line, and that the Board of Aldermen had no right to sign the application. He said that the company had no right to build the line, and that the Board of Aldermen had no right to sign the application.

"Apparently nobody wants to go on with this application," said Mr. Kellogg. "The railroad company has done nothing, and yet a taxpayer seeks to compel the Aldermen to grant a franchise to a person who seems to have changed their minds about wanting it."

If the Aldermen are willing to go on with the application, he said, he would like to see the Board of Aldermen act one way or the other. He said that the company had no right to build the line, and that the Board of Aldermen had no right to sign the application.

"We are ready to give them a hearing if they want it," said Mr. Kellogg. Justice Dickey asked if the Corporation Counsel desired to be heard in the matter and Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley said that if the Board of Aldermen had refused to grant a franchise to a person who seems to have changed their minds about wanting it."

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AT HIGH WATER.

The Flood Plays Mean Tricks.

Rev. William Alexander Smith, prominent as the author of many works on Oriental Travel, has written an entertaining account of his experience in Kansas during the floods in 1903. He says:

"We lived a full mile from the nearest point of the Saline river, but when the river overflowed it sent a flood clear into our doorway and then to gab about in boats, many of our neighbors suffering and experiences both from loss of life and property."

"We—wife and myself—had an experience quite unique and thereby hangs a tale. My wife for years past, and myself as well, had been annoyed, pained and worried so greatly at times by dyspeptic trouble as to take much of the joy of living out of life."

"I had seen Postum so liberally spoken of and we suffered so much from coffee that one day, some months ago, I decided to try some Postum for ourselves. We liked its aroma and taste so we were satisfied from the start and we quit coffee."

"Gradually my digestive organs have grown healthier and stronger, my sick headache left and we both could eat almost back the domestic atmosphere."

"But was this a result of the discontinuance of tea and coffee?"

"The flood came and found us out of Postum and shut off from all supplies in the village for 8 days. But we got hold of some left over tea and a little coffee and we used that for 8 days. This was the only respect in which our meals were different from what we had been using, but a change came over us. My wife thought I had been using tea and coffee while I, in my turn, thought—well, never mind, only she did not seem to appear to be any the worse for the change before flood days. She said she did not need rest and that made her irritable and on my part I suffered pains in my digestive organs night and day, and that of have caused the meekest man to speak unduly with his lips."

"Well, the clouds cleared away, the flood abated, and we were able to get our Postum again. I went to the grocery store and my wife suggested that we needed more Postum. To tell the rest in a few words, when Postum came back the domestic atmosphere became more genial, in fact about normal. Our troubles and sick feelings disappeared and there can be no doubt they were due to the tea and coffee they quickly decided when Postum was used in their place."

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IT'S SQUARE!

CASINO MISTRUSTED CALLERO.

Why He Refused to Receive Him as Minister From Colombia to Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President Castro's reason for refusing to receive Dr. Callero, the new Minister from Colombia to Venezuela, a few days ago, was that Callero believes that Callero's appointment was made, partially at least, to the influence of Manuel A. Matos, the revolutionist, who led an uprising against Castro two years ago and who is now said to be a power in Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

A letter explaining Castro's action toward Callero has been received by Venezuelan agents here. It is said that Callero has misruled Callero ever since Callero was secretary of the Colombian Legation in London. It is alleged that Callero interested himself to a marked extent in the departure of a filibustering steamer from England for Venezuela at the time of the Matos revolution.

The Venezuelan Government claims that it is a misruled Callero, through intercepted letters, that Matos is the chief economic and financial adviser of President Reyes, who is said to be unfriendly toward the President of Venezuela. Of these letters, some of which are written by Matos himself, the former revolutionary leader said that he had great power politically and that he was a social leader in Bogota.

Accordingly, when President Reyes sent Dr. Callero to Caracas to represent his country, President Castro refused to receive him, and it is presumed that Callero has returned to his native land. Colombia is offended over the incident.

Abraham Northrup, who for more than sixty years was actively engaged in business in New York City, died yesterday at the home of his son, John G. Northrup, in Passaic, N. J. Mr. Northrup was 90 years old. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., and the age of 11 he went to Fairfield, Conn., to live with an uncle. When he was 21 he succeeded his uncle in the business, and four years later was appointed first agent of the Housatonic Railroad at Steeple, Conn. He was a member of the Housatonic Railroad, and a few years later became associated with his son in the business. He was a member of the Housatonic Railroad, and a few years later became associated with his son in the business.

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